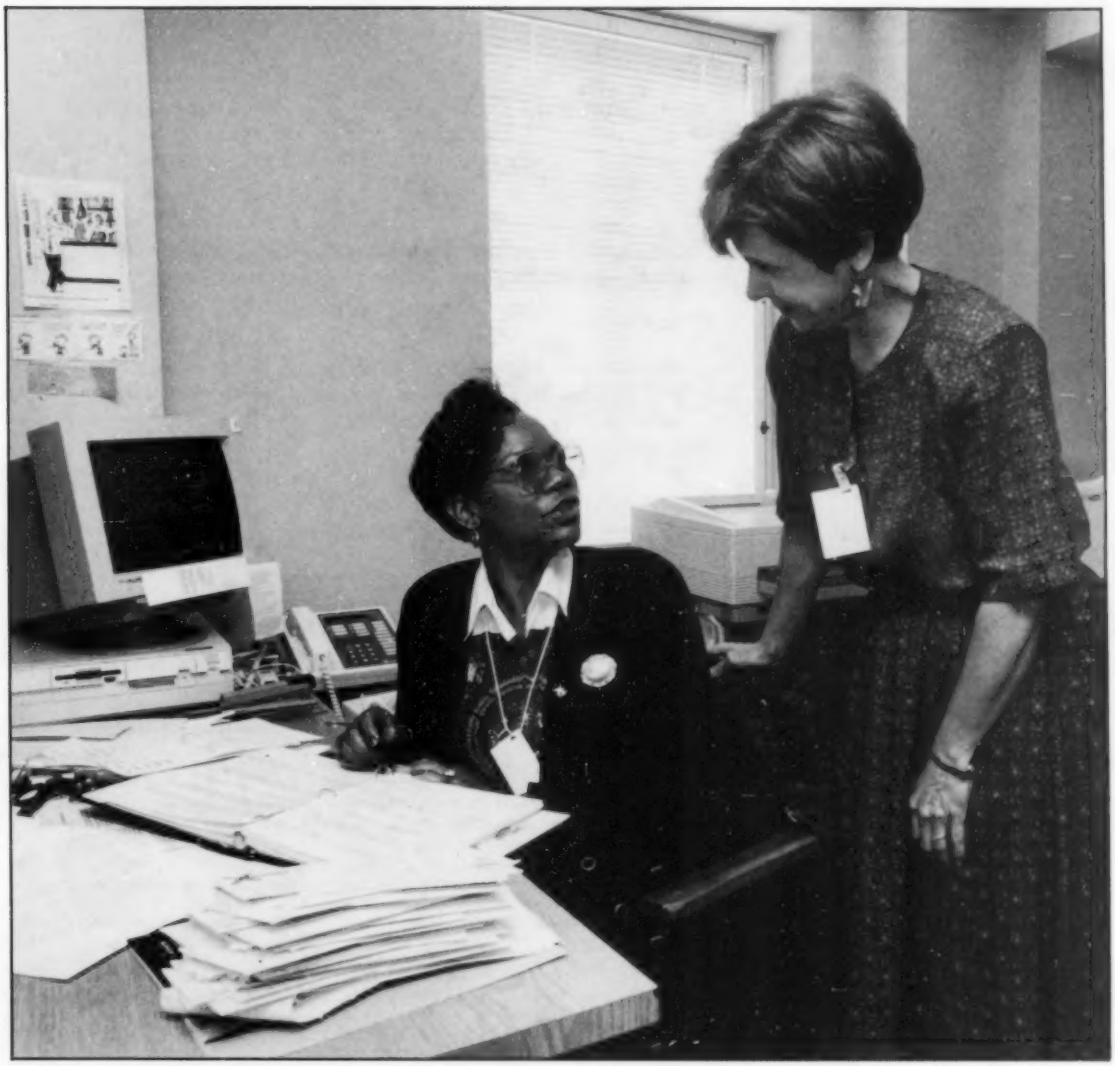
Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 51, No. 22 Published Biweekly November 16, 1992



The National Reference Service

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

483

On the Cover: Barbara Morland, chief of the National Reference Service, and Sabrina Thomas, information specialist, review a notebook of standard replies mailed in response to general reference inquiries. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Story: The National Reference Service stands poised to inform members of the public about LC products and services as well as those available in their own local and state libraries. 487

Where Do We Go from Here? On Dec. 15 Dr. Billington will send to Congress a long-term reorganization plan for the Library. 479

487

A Man for All Seasons: The Library of Congress and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) will sponsor a national lecture series to celebrate the life and legacy of the nation's third president. 484

News from the Center for the Book 490

Putting Out Fires: Conservation experts from around the world met to discuss the importance of preservation research and development. 491

495

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

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PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

Library Reorganizes for Long-Range Plan:
Report to Go to Congress Dec. 15

The reorganization announced Oct. 14 by the Librarian (see page 480 for text of Special Announcement) places some key managers where they will be in the most logical positions to:

☐ Develop budgets that, for the first time, will be derived from a comprehensive long-term strategic plan for the Library.

☐ Map the overall electronic strategy of the Library during the next three years so that the institution will be ready by 2000 to serve its "champagne" to the nation via electronic networks.

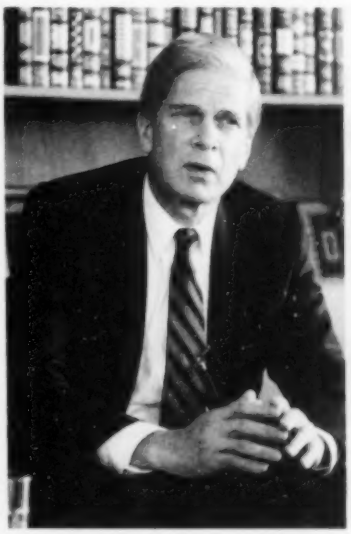
☐ Ensure that the Library's personnel system is both legal and fair, that the Library's work force is diverse and that further steps are taken to heal scars from past discrimination.

"The Librarian consulted for several weeks with the Library Management Team and others on the reorganization as part of the Library's first comprehensive, long-term, strategic plan, which will be ready for Congress on Dec. 15," said Chief of Staff Suzanne Thorin.

"This is the first time that the Library's budget will be tied to a comprehensive long-term plan," she added. "This is necessary both because of diminishing resources and the complexities of moving into the electronic age."

Planning and Budgeting. Reporting directly to the Office of the Librarian, Financial Services Director John Webster and his staff will work closely on the budget process with the Library Management Team. Federal resources for the Library are expected to shrink as Congress grapples with the national debt and recession. Library belt-tightening will mean avoiding duplicative efforts and looking for economies and efficiencies in every operation. At the same time, the budgets will have to support major dual efforts—that of securing, cataloging and preserving all of the ever-growing collections and of preparing for their electronic delivery to the nation.

Library Without Walls. With Associate Librarian for Special Projects Rhoda Canter at its helm as of Oct. 26, Special Projects will be activated as the service unit charged with integrating traditional Library activities, such as on-line cataloging, with innovative technologies to create a networked electronic library for the nation by 2000, the bicentennial year of the Library. Ms. Canter will head a new high-level, Library-wide working group on the future of the electronic library.



A new Library-wide working group will provide the Library Management Team with "clear, comprehensive recommendations for activities and programs that can help put the legacy of past divisiveness and tension decisively behind us."
—James H. Billington

The idea for a Special Projects unit to tackle critical Library-wide projects of all kinds originated during the Management and Planning (MAP) and transition phases of 1988–89. Ms. Canter has been acting associate librarian for Special Projects as well as associate librarian for Management.

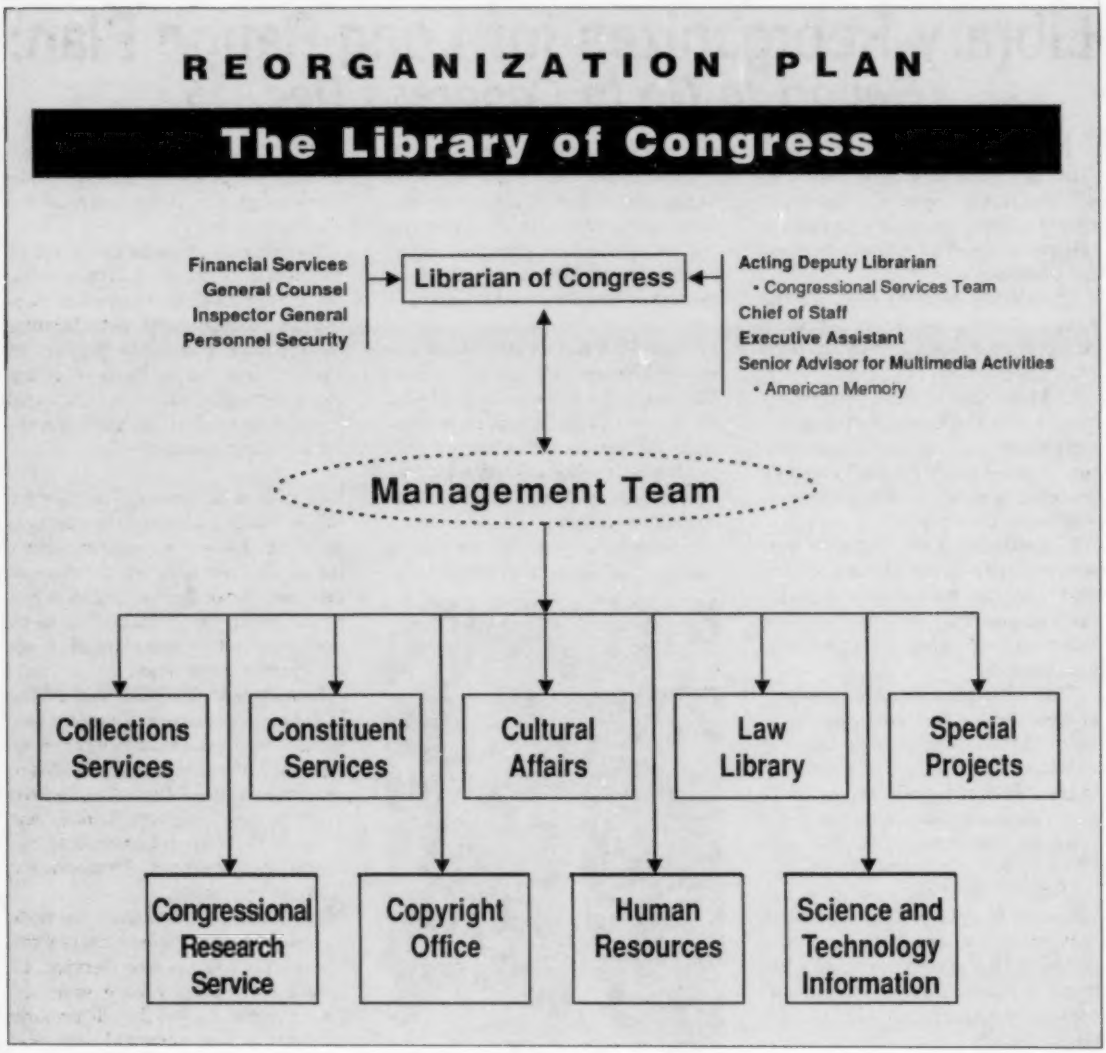
Equity and Diversity. The Library will conduct a nationwide search to recruit and select an associate librarian for Human Resources, who will be a member of the Library Management Team. Lloyd Pauls has been appointed acting associate librarian for Human Resources.

Reporting to this office will be the Human Resources Directorate, which encompasses all personnel activities, including training and development; the Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office; the Dispute Resolution Center; and the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office.

Mr. Pauls also will team up with Tyrone Mason, assistant chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service, to lead a new Library-wide working group, which by Jan. 31 will provide the Library Management Team with "clear, comprehensive recommendations for activities and programs that can help put the legacy of past divisiveness and tension decisively behind us," according to Dr. Billington.

"Dr. Billington wants to ensure not only that the personnel system is legal but also that we are committed to creating a diverse and dynamic work force. He wants to put the past behind us," Ms. Thorin said.

As the result of the reorganization,



the Personnel Security Office will become part of the Office of the Librarian, Information Technology Services will report to the associate librarian for Science and Technology Information, and Integrated Support Services will report directly to the associate librarian for Constituent Services. "All of these units that provide basic support services within the institution will be directly accountable to the Management Team," the Librarian said in his special announcement.

Michael Shelley, Office of the Librarian, will succeed Ms. Thorin in directing the management working group on security issues; Jan. 1 is the deadline for a complete report.

Inspector General John W. Rensbarger will lead a working group that will report to the Management Team by Jan. 1 on operational inefficiencies such as excessive staffing, redundancies among service units and unnecessary layers of Management. —*Gail Fineberg*

Following is an excerpted text of Special Announcement No. 92-19, which was released by the Librarian's office on Oct. 14:

Subject: A Message on Strategic Planning for the Library Staff

As many of you may know, the

Library's Management Team is currently engaged in three major tasks—preparing a strategic plan for the Library's future, drawing up a fiscal year 1994 budget request that will reflect a thorough examination of our base appropriation and making detailed plans for operating during the current fiscal year under the recently approved appropriation of $334,316,000. . . .

This letter is designed to share with you the Management Team's current thinking as we take concrete steps to move forward. Many of you have contributed practical ideas on such Library priorities as arrearage reduction, security of the collections, and human resources and development. We expect to draw upon your ideas in the coming months in systematic fashion.

1. Why must we develop a strategic plan that reexamines our entire base?

Because Congress has asked for a plan, good management requires a long-term and comprehensive one, and the budget climate demands that it be based on a thorough search for new economies.

The major single resource of this institution is the talent and dedication of the staff. Therefore, the purpose will remain as it has been for the past five years—not to reduce the size of the staff but to increase the qualifications of the people we have and the quality, along with the quantity, of the services we offer.

Congress has been generous to the Library during the past few years in helping us recover from a loss of approximately 500 staff positions during the budget difficulties and increased workload of the 1980s. Congress gave us new support for arrearage reduction starting in fiscal year 1991 and, even in this difficult year for legislative branch agencies, has granted us an increase of $6,146,000. Unfortunately, the Library must absorb most mandatory annual salary and price increases; the net result is that the real budget for the current fiscal year will be $12,478,000 below last year's level. The pressure will almost certainly grow for greater economies in the federal government.

The Library of Congress has an obligation to provide Congress not merely the information it needs but also an efficient operation. In staff forums, I have described the essential task of the Library for the rest of the decade as "providing more service to more people with fewer resources." Recent collegial discussions by the Management Team, major progress on arrearage reduction and a variety of new initiatives and planning sessions throughout the Library—all encourage me to believe that our obligations to provide greater economy of operation can reinforce our emerging opportunities for greater service. I also believe this emphasis on greater service to our external constituencies will accelerate our movement in human development away from process toward substance, away from hierarchy toward teamwork—and will help us promote more rapidly such key values as innovation, fairness and participation.

"This is the first time that the Library's budget will be tied to a comprehensive long-term plan. This is necessary both because of diminishing resources and the complexities of moving into the electronic age."

—Suzanne Thorin

2. What is the basic thrust of the strategic plan?

The plan will be drawn up, executed and monitored by the Library's Management Team, operating in a consultative mode. It will be:

(a) long-term, pointing to and beyond the year 2000,

(b) comprehensive, covering all parts of the Library and

(c) conducive to fixing clear priorities for funding.

The Management Team plans to complete the document for Congress on Dec. 15. Then, from this general strategy, the team will construct more detailed operational plans which will influence the concurrent process of developing a proposed budget for fiscal year 1994 and will govern the entire budget process thereafter. For various reasons, the Library of Congress has never derived its budget or its activities from a comprehensive long-term strategic plan. The assumption seems to have been that the core resources of the Library—its great collections and staff—were never seriously at risk whatever the vagaries of the annual budget process.

Unfortunately, as many of the staff have pointed out, over the years the Library has accumulated serious problems with these core resources—both in the basic preservation, storing, securing and cataloging of its collections and in the necessary development and advancement of its staff. We have vigorously urged in our testimony before Congress that adequate funding be provided for these core activities, but such funds have repeatedly been cut or deferred in the appropri-

ations process. The Library thus faces substantial deferred material maintenance along with one of the lowest per capita training budgets of any federal agency.

The hard fact, therefore, is that the Library of Congress will not be able to sustain even its historic core of collections and staff unless it can find new ways to prove itself useful to the nation and thereby secure greater public recognition and support.

The strategic key to opening new vistas for public service lies in the same rapidly developing electronic world that involves our current technological infrastructure. The brilliant success of the new ACCESS system in the Main Reading Room shows the capability of our staff for innovation. The need both to modernize our internal electronic support system and to develop the long-discussed electronic "library without walls" that will get "the champagne out of the bottle" (already begun with American Memory and new scientific and legal services) and into every state poses a major challenge. Indeed, this effort clearly requires a strategic plan of its own.

It is an effort we must make.

Delivering significant electronic collections and services from the Library to the American public outside Washington is not just a nice thing to do. It represents a significant new opportunity for national service, a key to the future health and survival of this large institution in a democracy where all public institutions are accountable, and a moral responsibility to use our largely untapped resources to contribute to the educational progress and productivity of our society.

There is potential conflict in a time of limited resources between:

(a) supporting the collections, cultural outreach and traditional services to Congress and the public here in Washington and

(b) developing the new electronic networks and services now coming into being to serve both Congress and users outside Washington. Over the long haul, each effort will help the other.

However, there is a clear logic in giving initial priority to (a), supporting the collections. The Library's capacity to provide new services to Congress and to a wider public will clearly depend on the quality and quantity of the collections and the human "knowledge navigators" that we develop.

The general strategy, therefore, will be to give priority—in people and money—for the next three years to improving the Library's human and physical infrastructure in Washington. During this three-year period, a new Library-wide working group will develop a coherent strategy that will enable the Library to play a lead role in a networked electronic library. The working group will develop cooperative institutional relationships and funding arrangements as well as work with the Management Team to ensure both the feasibility of implementation and the active participation of the staff in the Library's electronic future. In developing a strategy, the working group will also work closely with Congress, authors, publishers and users to find ways to build an electronic library while protecting the rights of creators and expanding their markets.

By late 1995 the improved Library infrastructure will be largely in place. The Jefferson Building will be totally renovated. A new human resources and advanced training program will be in full swing, using the Library's new Special Facilities Center, formerly St. Cecilia's. Arrearages will have been reduced more than originally projected. A comprehensive security system will have been established. The collections will have been evaluated and a more systematic acquisitions program launched.

The target date for the new networked electronic library for the nation will be the year 2000, the bicentennial year of the Library, which will provide the Library and Congress with the opportunity to present to the world a new kind of library for the third millennium. The Library's multimedia and other electronic services will, by then, be regularly reaching every state, and the Library's services and surrogate materials well integrated into a broader national information network now being developed.

3. What new management changes and new projects can help to begin implementing this plan?

Rhoda Canter will head an augmented Special Projects unit that will conceive and develop the overall electronic strategy of the Library during the next three years. In her capacity as associate librarian for Special Projects, she will be helping her colleagues on the Management Team to harmonize the emerging new electronic library with more traditional library concerns. She will head a new high-level, Library-wide working group on the future of the electronic library. This reassignment will commence on Oct. 26.

Effective Oct. 26, Financial Services and the Personnel Security Office will become part of the Office of the Librarian, Information Technology Services will report to the associate librarian for Science and Technology Information, and Integrated Support Services to the associate librarian for Constituent Services. All of these units that provide basic support services within the institution will be directly accountable to the Management Team. Lloyd A. Pauls will be reassigned on Oct. 26 as acting associate librarian for Human Resources, to direct temporarily the following organizational units: Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office, Dispute Resolution Center, Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office and Human Resources Directorate. He will be a member of the Manage-

ment Team, specially charged to cochair with Tyrone Mason a new Library-wide working group. This group will provide the Management Team, by Jan. 31, 1993, with clear, comprehensive recommendations for activities and programs that can help put the legacy of past divisiveness and tension decisively behind us. A nationwide search will be conducted to recruit and select a permanent associate librarian for Human Resources. New Library-wide working groups will be formed . . . with the following deadlines for submitting reports to the Management Team:

Planning for Jefferson and Adams buildings– . . . Jan. 31, 1993.

Review and Consolidation of LCRs– . . . Jan. 31, 1993.

Evaluating the Collections– . . . Dec. 1 (preliminary report).

Inspector General John W. Rensbarger will lead a working group that will conduct an audit throughout the Library of possible operational inefficiencies such as excessive staffing for some tasks, redundancies among service units and non-value-added layers of management–to report by Jan. 31, 1993.

Michael Shelley will succeed Suzanne Thorin in directing the existing management working group on security issues to complete a report by Jan. 1, 1993.

4. *How can Library employees participate or contribute?*

All Library employees are welcome to submit suggestions for membership in any of the working groups mentioned above. . . . All are invited to provide comments or suggestions on any of these matters directly to either the Librarian or the Management Team . . . and to suggest items for possible scrutiny by the Inspector General directly to him. . . .

All are particularly invited to suggest to your supervisors or others new initiatives or approaches to deal with priority concerns in our common strategy–and to advance the consultative process within your workplace. . . .

'An Ethnic at Large':
New Exhibit Focuses on Federal Writers' Project

As coordinating editor for the Federal Writers' Project–one of four arts programs sponsored by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s-1940s–Jerre Mangione was largely responsible for publishing hundreds of works on American life that have since become rare collector's items and classics. Among the best known and valuable FWP productions are the state guides and ethnic-folklore works such as *These Are Our Lives*, narratives taken "down on the farm" in the South. Mr. Mangione is also author of the definitive history of the FWP, *The Dream and the Deal* (1978).

Jerre Mangione, by Gene Roberts, LC Interpretive Programs Office

Mr. Mangione began his career as a writer soon after leaving the FWP. His first and perhaps most famous work, *Mount Allegro* (1943), has been called a classic by the critic Malcolm Cowley. It is one of the first apologias for what is now called "cultural diversity."

Consistent with his significant contributions to ethnic writing, Mr. Mangione has recently published, in collaboration with Ben Morreale, *La Storia: Five Centuries of the Italian American Experience.*

AN ETHNIC AT LARGE
A Memoir of America in the Thirties and Forties
JERRE MANGIONE
The Dream And The Deal
The Federal Writers' Project 1935-1943
Jerre Mangione
LA STORIA
Five Centuries of the Italian American Experience
MOUNT Allegro

NEH Grant to Fund Thomas Jefferson Lectures:

LC, Jefferson Foundation Will Cosponsor National Series

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant to fund a national lecture series cosponsored by the Library of Congress and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) during 1993, the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth. Barton & Guestier, a California vintner, has provided additional funds as a cosponsor to ensure that federal matching funds will be available for the project.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "The Library of Congress is very proud to join Monticello in bringing the story of the manifold legacy of Thomas Jefferson, the Library's chief founder, to all parts of the country during this anniversary year."

All lectures are open to the public.

The cooperation of the Library of Congress and Monticello in this endeavor is particularly appropriate and highly symbolic, because of Jefferson's close association to both institutions.

In 1815, after the British torched the books in the Capitol during their occupation of Washington in the War of 1812, Jefferson offered to Congress his library, the largest collection of books in private hands in the United States, which he had spent more than 50 years assembling. After rancorous debate, Congress accepted Jefferson's offer and agreed to pay $23,950 for 6,700 volumes on Monticello's shelves.

The purchase formed the foundation of the present Library of Congress, which currently holds almost 100 million items, and the Jefferson books are gathered together in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Library of Congress is the world's largest library and welcomed more than 2.5 million visitors and researchers last year.

Monticello, Jefferson's plantation home on a hilltop near Charlottesville, Va., was his lifelong labor of love, and throughout his long career in government, Jefferson always longed to be home surrounded by his family, books and farmlands. Today, Monticello is one of America's prime tourist destinations with more than 500,000 visitors annually.

Daniel P. Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello), said, "We are delighted to be cooperating with the Library of Congress on the lecture tour, which will make the observation of this anniversary a truly national commemoration." All lectures are open to the public.

As much as any 18th century figure, Jefferson shaped the course not only of the American experiment in government but also of the creation of the American mind, committed to progress and optimism, and freed from artificial inherited restraints. Jefferson's distinguished public career included service in the Virginia legislature and the Continental Congress, and as governor of the state of Virginia, minister to France, vice president, and finally two terms as president during a pivotal time in American history.

The national lecture tour will present, at six sites across the United States, the relevance of Jefferson's legacy for today's world. At the core of the series, distinguished speakers will discuss what Jefferson considered his own legacy and that he directed be engraved on his tombstone: the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom and the founding of the University of Virginia.

The award-winning historian and syndicated columnist Garry Wills, author of *Inventing America*, will address the first of these subjects. Merrill Peterson, one of America's most acclaimed historians, will discuss the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, which is the cornerstone of the country's doctrine of the separation of church and state. Last, Diane Ravitch, formerly adjunct professor of history and education at Columbia University and currently assistant secretary of education for research and improvement in the U.S. Department of Education and whose *What Do Our 17-Year-Olds Know?* stirred debate throughout American society, will speak about the founding of the University of Virginia and the relevance of Jefferson's educational ideas for contemporary America.

At each host site, Daniel P. Jordan, historian of Virginia culture during the Jeffersonian era, will evoke a typical day at Monticello. The last of the core speakers will be Clay Jenkinson, a Rhodes scholar whose impersonation of Jefferson has won rave reviews throughout the United States. Mr. Jenkinson answers questions from the audience using Jefferson's own words, and then at the conclusion of his performance,

dramatically steps out of character to frame Jefferson's answers in a historical context.

Additionally, each institution will host a series of other speakers dealing with special aspects of Jefferson's legacy tailored to the institution's special audience. Among these topics are architecture, slavery, Native Americans, gardening, the family, reading, archaeology and the decorative arts.

The six institutions chosen to host the national lecture series are dynamic organizations in their regions with many local ties to their communities. Most have made the Jefferson celebration a keynote event in their areas and some are organizing membership drives around the series.

The Florida Center for the Book, part of the Broward County Public Library in Fort Lauderdale, is an organization devoted to the humanities for the general public. It was founded in 1984 as the first affiliate of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and acts as a catalyst and network for individuals and organizations in Florida to promote reading and books.

The American Antiquarian Society is a national research library of American history with a premier collection of books, manuscripts and illustrations dealing with America before 1870, numbering more than 3 million items. It was founded in 1812 by the notable American printer Isaiah Thomas, and it maintains a very active roster of public lectures and research conferences. The society's elected membership are among the most distinguished names in American culture.

Humanities West of San Francisco is a nonprofit corporation that presents interdisciplinary programs that evoke the past at times of exceptional flowerings of the human spirit. Each program brings together illustrated lectures by leading scholars and live performances of music, dance and drama for a general audience. Audiences for Humanities West programs number as many as a thousand, and the performances are often broadcast on radio to thousands of listeners.

The Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis was organized in 1866 to preserve and interpret the historical record of Missouri, the Louisiana Purchase and the Westward Movement, an appropriate venue for a national lecture series about Jefferson's legacy because of his sponsorship of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the West. The society's main building was built in 1913, the first public building dedicated to Jefferson.

The Historic New Orleans Collection was established in 1966 by General and Mrs. L. Kemper Williams, private collectors of Louisiana material. Housed in a complex of

Bust of Jefferson at Monticello

beautiful buildings in the French Quarter in New Orleans, its research collections range from rare books to antiques to paintings, totaling more 500,000 items.

The Newberry Library in Chicago, founded in 1877, is an independent research library concentrating in history and the humanities. Its collection of 1.4 million volumes, 5 million manuscript pages, and 75,000 maps span the history of Western Europe and the Americas.

The national lecture series kicks off in New Orleans on Jan. 21, 1993, with Daniel P. Jordan's "A Day at Monticello" and concludes in the same city with Clay Jenkinson's performance on Nov. 10, 1993. James Gilreath, American history specialist, Rare Book and Special Collections, and Daniel P. Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello), will manage the national lecture tour.

The press contact at the Library of Congress is John Sullivan (202) 707-9216; at Monticello it is Libby Fosso (804) 977-7238.

Following is the schedule of lectures:

JANUARY
21 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"
23 San Francisco (Humanities West)
☐ Garry Wills, "The Declaration of Independence"
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"
☐ Jan Lewis, "Thomas Jefferson and His Family"
☐ Dell Upton, "Thomas Jefferson's Architecture"
☐ Clay Jenkinson, "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson"
25 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"

FEBRUARY
4 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ Peter Hatch, "Thomas Jefferson, Gardener"
8 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Dell Upton, "Thomas Jefferson's Architecture"
10 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"
11 Chicago (Newberry Library)
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"
23 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Susan Stein, "Jefferson and the Decorative Arts"

MARCH
8 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ William Kelso, "Thomas Jefferson, Archaeologist?"
22 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Merrill Peterson, "Jefferson, the Enlightenment and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom"
23 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ Merrill Peterson, "Jefferson, the Enlightenment and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom"
30 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Lucia Stanton, "Jefferson, Slavery and Plantation Life"
31 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Douglas L. Wilson, "Thomas Jefferson: The Man Who Couldn't Live Without Books"

APRIL
13 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Diane Ravitch, "Jefferson and Education"
13 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Clay Jenkinson, "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson"
13 Chicago (Newberry Library)
☐ Douglas L. Wilson, "Thomas Jefferson: The Man Who Couldn't Live Without Books"
13 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ James Ronda, "Jefferson, the West and Native Americans"
22 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Douglas L. Wilson, "Thomas Jefferson: The Man Who Couldn't Live Without Books"
28 Chicago (Newberry Library)
☐ James Ronda, "Jefferson, the West and Native Americans"
29 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Dell Upton, "Thomas Jefferson's Architecture"

MAY
6 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Daniel P. Jordan, "A Day at Monticello"
10 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Peter Hatch, "Thomas Jefferson, Gardener"

JUNE
2 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Merrill Peterson, "Jefferson, the Enlightenment and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom"
3 Chicago (Newberry Library)
☐ Merrill Peterson, "Jefferson, the Enlightenment and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom"
23 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Diane Ravitch, "Jefferson and Education"
24 Chicago (Newberry Library)
☐ Diane Ravitch, "Jefferson and Education"

JULY
14 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Clay Jenkinson, "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson"

SEPTEMBER
23 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Merrill Peterson, "Jefferson, the Enlightenment and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom"
23 St. Louis (Missouri Historical Society)
☐ Roger Kennedy, "Native American Architecture and Native Americans"
29 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection
☐ Lucia Stanton, "Jefferson, Slavery and Plantation Life"
30 Fort Lauderdale (Florida Center for the Book)
☐ Garry Wills, "The Declaration of Independence"

OCTOBER
5 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Roger Kennedy, "Native American Architecture and Native Americans"
13 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ William Kelso, "Thomas Jefferson, Archaeologist?"
27 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ Dell Upton, "Thomas Jefferson's Architecture"

NOVEMBER
2 Worcester, Mass. (American Antiquarian Society)
☐ Clay Jenkinson, "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson"
10 New Orleans (Historic New Orleans Collection)
☐ Clay Jenkinson, "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson"

Joan Weeks, an information specialist in the National Reference Service, conducts a preliminary interview to determine where to direct an inquiry; George Ross, another NRS information specialist, logs in daily inquiries. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

National Reference Service:

Centralizing Library Access

by Lucy D. Suddreth

Along with helping to make the Library of Congress more accessible, the National Reference Service (NRS) is also educating the public about library resources right in their own back yard.

NRS was established in June 1991 to centralize incoming telephone and mail inquiries about services, products and resources at the Library. Now, incoming reference calls to the reading rooms for Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS), Science and Technology, Serial and Government Publications and the European and Hispanic divisions ring first at NRS. The staff is made up of eight full-time persons and a work-study student.

Efficiency has been increased by centralizing the calls and the initial reference interviews. NRS staff selection and training focused on the ability to deal with great diversity in persons and their research needs. Critical skills include identifying the constituent's need and then directing the individual to resources that will be most effective in satisfying his or her needs.

When NRS refers calls to reading rooms, the requests have been identified as appropriate for the services and collections in their jurisdiction. This minimizes occurrences in which subject specialists receive calls for general bibliographic or location assistance and maximizes the time available for assisting reading room patrons and performing other duties related to their subject specialization.

"Before we availed ourselves of the services offered by NRS, we could not always give our walk-in patrons our undivided attention, because the phones were ringing off the hook," said Constance Carter, head of the Science Reading Room. NRS screens all inquiries and sends us only those callers who need our collection or subject knowledge."

NRS receives over 300 inquiries a day, including about 275 telephone calls and 50 letters and faxes. Using an "information triage" system, specialists conduct an interview to determine whether a question should be answered in NRS or be referred to another division.

"This function has always gone on in the Library. The former General Reading Rooms Division initially set aside a group of people to handle telephone and correspondence inquiries from the public. I was head of the then Telephone Reference, Correspondence and Bibliography section in 1988," recalled Barbara Morland, NRS division chief.

"The recognition today, though, is that phone calls and correspondence are coming into every division of the Library. Often people from the

outside do not correctly identify where their correspondence needs to go," said Ms. Morland.

"We have found that many persons calling or writing to the Library need general reference assistance. They may want to know about services, bibliographic information, research materials, copies of documents or statistics."

NRS staff is prepared to provide quick and accurate responses with the aid of on-line catalogs, Library products, published bibliographies and guides, access to subject specialists and an in-house reference library. In addition, staff participate in briefings and tours within the Library to increase their knowledge about services, products and available resources.

The National Reference Service and the Humanities and Social Sciences divisions "work very closely together to ensure that the researchers are given the most accurate information possible. NRS staff filters out the general information questions and conducts the preliminary reference interview, which enables our subject specialists to concentrate on in-depth research questions," said Victoria Hill, assistant chief of HSS.

One example of the staff's tenacity in centralizing information inquiries was shown during the "Revelations from the Russian Archives" exhibit. Media coverage and the public's avid interest in the old Soviet Union and its breakup resulted in an unusual deluge of telephone inquiries about the exhibit. NRS responded by obtaining information about on-line access to selected documents—via Internet, America Online and Sovset—and mounted a message that provided information on the exhibit. NRS also worked with other offices that would be able to respond to the more detailed research needs of some callers.

NRS is now preparing for the inquiries that will accompany "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a major exhibition opening at LC Jan. 8.

"One of our constant challenges is maintaining a balance in anticipating trends and responding to sudden, unexpected requests," said Ms. Morland.

The National Reference Service not only provides access to Library resources but also directs the public to resources at local or state libraries that may have been overlooked.

"The emphasis of NRS is to sell all libraries as important reference and information centers," said Ms. Morland. "A great deal of the information we collect is available from the caller's local public library. On occasions when the information may not be available in the branch or local library, we suggest regional and university libraries" in the caller's local area that are capable of answering the inquiry.

"We work closely with state libraries in a correspondence program that has been in place for more than 12 years," she continued. "This is an arrangement in which letters received by NRS may be sent directly to the constituent's state library [the constituent is informed of the referral] to provide assistance. NRS is a significant step in identifying the best way to meet informational needs."

There is a strong emphasis on working with other libraries in serving information and research needs. The State Library Correspondence Referral Program is one means of pursuing this goal. Another is Ms. Morland's participation in the Cooperative Reference Service Committee in the Management and Operation of Public Service Section of the American Library Association. Others include addressing groups of librarians who visit the Library of Congress and contacting state, local and school libraries when appropriate to coordinate efforts in responding to constituents.

"We encourage librarians to contact us when we can be of assistance in serving their patrons," Ms. Morland said. "Our goal is to work with other libraries because we realize that patrons who visit and make full use of local resources are the

Reginald Downs, information specialist, transfers a call to the appropriate division after a preliminary interview to determine a caller's reference needs.

most successful in meeting their information needs. We want to work in partnership to assure that when the unique collections and subject expertise of the Library of Congress are needed, librarians will contact us."

The National Reference Service responds to student research requests by working with the teacher or librarian whenever possible. For example, after having received a stack of letters from an elementary class seeking information about specific Congress members, Ms. Morland phoned the teacher and referred her to reference sources that would be helpful to the students.

"I then worked with the Humanities and Social Sciences Division to prepare a one-page list of resources and mailed it to the teacher," she said.

"I like the opportunity to work with students. One of the things that we do when we hear from a student is to send a letter along with a package of information about the Library of Congress to the school library. This information can then be shared with the entire student population. It explains that the Library should not be the first point of reference for students and emphasizes the library resources available in their hometowns."

What has been the impact of NRS during its first year in operation? Said Ms. Morland: "I am pleased to say that because of a dedicated staff and good equipment the Library is now more accessible to the public. The caller is put in touch with the appropriate office as well as given accurate information about Library resources. In addition, the reference staff has more time to assist patrons in the reading rooms and expand upon their own subject areas."

With the aid of the on-line catalog, James Sweany, information specialist, is able to retrieve reference information quickly.

The National Reference Service is staffed from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, Monday through Friday. On weekends and evenings calls are forwarded to the Main Reading Room.

*NRS can be reached by writing National Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–5570, or by calling (202) 707–5522; TDD: (202) 707–4210 (service available to the hearing impaired); or by fax: (202) 707–*1389.

The National Reference Service encourages full use of local library resources before contacting the Library of Congress.

PUBLICATIONS

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest three volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Yugoslavia: A Country Study*, edited by Glenn E. Curtis; *South Korea: A Country Study*, edited by Andrea Matles Savada and William Shaw; and *Nigeria: A Country Study*, edited by Helen Chapin Metz.

The series consists of more than 100 titles covering approximately 140 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government, politics and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

During the past several years, over 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering:

☐Yugoslavia–$19, 008–020–01277–7;
☐South Korea–$21, 008–020–01278–5;
☐Nigeria–$21, 008–020–01280–7.

Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

News from the Center for the Book

State Centers for the Book Receive Grants to Host Writers

The National Book Foundation has announced that 12 state centers for the book affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress will receive "Writing Life" grants in 1993–1994. Supported by the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, these grants will enable the centers to host an author who was a National Book Award winner or finalist for a series of programs in their state. The grants will go to the state centers in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington.

The National Book Foundation, one of the Center for the Book's national organizational partners, administers the National Book Awards and sponsors a variety of programs aimed at advancing the cause of literary excellence. With annual grants of more than $30 million, the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund is one of the largest private funders of performing, visual and literary arts in America. For information about the Center for the Book and its state center program, write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200.

LMP Awards in February To Benefit Center for the Book

R.R. Bowker, a Reed Reference publishing company, has announced that a portion of the proceeds from the third LMP Awards will be donated to the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The awards, which honor excellence in all areas of book publishing, will be presented during the Book PubWorld convention in New York City on Feb. 8. 1993. The LMP Awards were inaugurated in 1989 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of *Literary Market Place*.

"We are very pleased to be associated with the LMP Awards," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "The contribution from R.R. Bowker will be used to support "Books Change Lives," the Library's national reading promotion campaign for 1993–94."

Frankfurt Book Fair. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole represented the Library and the center at the Frankfurt Book Fair, Sept. 30–Oct. 5. For the sixth consecutive year, the Library shared an exhibit booth with the U.S. Information Agency. This year's fair attracted more than 8,200 exhibitors from 103 countries.

PennBook 92. Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams represented the center on Oct. 14 in Harrisburg at "PennBook 92: A Celebration of Books and Reading Honoring Pennsylvania Writers," which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Center for the Book. Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Penn.) was the featured speaker.

Virginia. The Virginia Center for the Book has issued a new brochure that describes its program to "foster a greater awareness and appreciation of books and reading and the literary heritage of Virginia." For information, write or call the Virginia Center for the Book Foundation Inc., Virginia State Library and Archives, 11th Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219-3491; (804) 371- 6493.

Wisconsin. John Cole represented the Center for the Book Oct. 26 at the first advisory board meeting of a new Center for the History of Print Culture at the University of Wisconsin. A joint project of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the new center's objective is "to help determine the historical sociology of print in modern America in all its culturally diverse manifestations and to facilitate interdisciplinary research into modern American print culture." For information write or call James Danky, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706-1482; (608) 264-6598.

44. Frankfurter Buchmesse 1992

44th Frankfurt Book Fair 1992

44e Foire du Livre de Francfort 1992

The British Library. The Centre for the Book in the British Library has announced a series of three lectures that explore the diversity of the English language in literature. They are: "Is English We Speaking: West Indian Literature," by Mervyn Morris of the University of the West Indies (Oct. 21); "James Joyce and the Forging of Irish English," by Katie Wales of Royal Holloway University of London (Dec. 10); and "Lingua Franca" by the well-known scholar and writer George Steiner (Jan. 7, 1993). For information write or call the Centre for the Book, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG (phone: 071-323- 7608; fax 071-323-7782).

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established by Public Law 95-129 in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. For further information, write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200.

Saving Paper (And Other Materials):
Conservation Experts from Around the World Meet at LC

On Sept. 28–29 experts from around the world met at the Library to help put out a fire.

Not a fire in the common sense, but "the slow fire of deterioration that we are struggling to put out." So said Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Collections Services in opening remarks for a Round Table on Preservation Research and Development.

What he referred to were the millions of pages in brittle books and other materials that libraries worldwide are trying to preserve.

While acknowledging mechanical wood pulp paper's enormous contribution to the availability of information, Mr. Tabb recognized that Charles Fenerty's invention in the 1840s "left a legacy we are continuing to deal with—acidic papers. . . . But armed with our scientific knowledge and new technologies—and fired by our imaginations and now with strong congressional support—we hope ultimately to contain the brittle paper problem."

The attendees had also come to help "define a new domain . . . 'preservation science,'" said Mr. Tabb. "Conservation" refers to individual item treatment and is more [mature] than 'preservation,' which refers to whole collections. And it is concerned not only with paper but also with the durability of such new technologies as CD-ROM and digital audiotape, which are used both in the creation of original material and to preserve materials from other media.

Ultimately, the experts in the Mumford Room were "in search of permanence, usability, access, stability and quality of image," Mr. Tabb said.

The keynote address was delivered by Paul Whitmore, director of the Research Center on the Materials of the Artist and Conservator at Carnegie Mellon University. Dr. Whitmore, in a nod to the election season, said, "I give thanks that conservation jobs are not elected positions. If they were, a large number of us might have difficulty selling our accomplishments at each election. In what other field is maintenance of the status quo an ideal which can only be aspired to?"

Dr. Whitmore's point was that the public should be better informed about the contributions of preservation professionals. Although "society has already made the judgment that art objects, libraries, archives and cultural monuments are worth treasuring for many reasons, conservators seem to take for granted this approval from the public." Without such approval, funding of scientific research in the field may become increasingly difficult to secure in today's weak economy, he said.

The remainder of Dr. Whitmore's speech focused on the capabilities and limitations of preservation.

"Armed with our scientific knowledge and new technologies—and now with strong congressional support—we hope ultimately to contain the brittle paper problem."

—Winston Tabb

Taking up where Dr. Whitmore left off was Scott Bennett, director of the Milton S. Eisenhower Library at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Bennett believes the library community "urgently needs research on an economic investment model to guide the design of comprehensive and effective preservation programs."

In an admittedly "harsh" statement, Mr. Bennett referred to the programs of "intellectual triage that have been the most visible activity in what we call our national preservation program. [They] seem to belie the very word preservation and to abandon future generations of researchers."

Mr. Bennett pointed out the need for an economic model to guide preservation programs for two reasons: (1) to refine existing estimates of the size and nature of the preservation problem and (2) to show the library community how best to invest its limited preservation resources.

According to Mr. Bennett, such an economic model "is the only way we can free library researchers from a future that is likely to be impoverished by the loss of important parts of the record of human experience."

The introductory session Sept. 28 was followed by a discussion, chaired by LC's Basil Manns, of "Electronic Document Image Management," in which representatives from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Agricultural Library, the Government Printing Office and the National Library of Medicine spoke of the progress made and problems faced at their institutions.

The third session, Sept. 29, chaired by Kenneth Harris, director for preservation at the Library,

An Educational Reception

Diane Ravitch, assistant secretary of education, welcomes educators participating in the Secretary's Second Conference on Math and Science to the reception held in the Library's Montpelier Room. In her remarks, Dr. Ravitch noted the importance of the Library's initiatives in educational technology; (bottom) the Secretary's conference culminated in a specially arranged demonstration at the Library's National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Technologies (NDL). Here, educators view an eighth grade chemistry multimedia program, just one of several hundred education and training applications demonstrated at the NDL.

The National Demonstration Laboratory opened March 26 in the atrium of the Madison Building. The multimillion-dollar center is supported entirely by private funds. The center is playing a major role in fulfilling the Library's plans to make its collections more widely available and accessible. The center is open to the public by appointment only. For additional information call (202) 707–4157. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Preservation *(Cont. from p. 491)* focused on "Environmental Effects, Mass Preservation." The session included input from Chandru Shahani, LC's director of preservation research, as well as from representatives of the Getty Conservation Institute and National Archives of Sweden.

Mr. Shahani then chaired the fourth session, "Imaging Media Preservation." He was joined by officials from the National Archives of Canada and the Image Permanence Institute. Each day's session concluded with a round table discussion.

Mr. Tabb, who heads the service unit that oversees LC's preservation activities, said he hoped the conference would help raise "a general awareness of how the research and testing that is going on in preservation science needs and merits the support of decision- and policymakers—those on whom we ultimately depend for support. . . . How we progress toward this goal is up to the people here, the molders of preservation science."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Copyright Law Affects Service for Blind and Physically Handicapped

Unlike European nations, the United States has no law that automatically permits the production of special-format editions of copyrighted works for use by blind and physically handicapped persons. Thus each copyrighted book to be produced in special format by NLS must be individually approved by copyright holders.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), a division of the Library of Congress's Office of Constituent Services, was established by an act of Congress in 1931 to serve the reading needs of blind and visually handicapped American citizens and residents. Its mission has since been expanded to include service to other readers whose physical limitations hamper their ability to read print books. NLS reproduces in recorded or tactile form such materials as books, periodicals and sports schedules for its patrons, and manufactures and provides an assortment of playback machines to play phono records.

Nearly 700,000 people are served by the NLS braille and talking-book network. The vast majority are visually handicapped or blind. A small percentage of patrons are physically handicapped or learning disabled from organic causes. The average user reads 30 books a year from the NLS Union Catalog of more than 135,000 items, 61,000 of which belong to the NLS national collection.

After NLS librarians select books to add to the collection, NLS contacts each book's copyright holder to ask for permission to reproduce the work.

A major task of NLS is to protect copyright holders from piracy. If a voluntary license is granted, NLS agrees to reproduce the copyright notice on all copies and phono records; to reproduce the work only for the Library of Congress; to reproduce the work only in braille or other tactile symbols or on phono records specially designed for the use of NLS constituents; and to ensure that reproductions are restricted solely to use by NLS constituents.

Recording a talking book at LC's National Library Service, which must observe copyright law. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

The United States talking-book technology employed by NLS is designed so that recorded materials cannot easily be played on equipment available to the general public.

About 32 percent of registrants grant permission and donate a license when they submit works for registration. But because NLS can add only about 2,000 books a year to its collection, not all works given to NLS upon copyright registration are added to the collection. Also, the material may be too visually oriented or it may be a subject that is already well represented in the NLS collection.

After a copyright holder gives NLS the right to reproduce a book in special format, NLS may not then sell or donate items from its collection of audio or braille materials. It may, however, act as an intermediary between foreign and domestic libraries that want to donate braille or recorded materials abroad, and NLS may inform purchasing libraries of titles that are available in braille or as talking books. Foreign libraries may then make arrangements through NLS to purchase braille and recorded books produced by NLS contractors.

After coming to an agreement with NLS, the purchasing library must obtain permission from whoever holds the copyright on the original work. NLS verifies the permission. The actual purchase agreement is between the private organization that contracts with NLS to produce special-format materials and the purchaser.

NLS also undertakes international interlibrary loan. However, the special audio technology employed to protect copyright holders does not facilitate such loans, except among countries that use the same playback system. The copyright laws of the United States and of other countries prohibit borrowers from altering loaned materials from an incompatible to a compatible audio format. Borrowing institutions are also prohibited from making copies of loaned materials.

NLS wants to develop a standardized international talking-book technology to ease international loans of audio materials. Compatibility of special-format materials would aid both borrowing and lending libraries and keep interlibrary loans within the confines of the U.S. copyright law.

—*Judith Nierman*

New Publications from the American Folklife Center:
Italians in the West, Maritime Folklife, Zora Neale Hurston

Men carry statue of Santa Rosalia through the streets of Monterey, Calif., during the annual Santa Rosalia Festival, Sept. 10, 1989. Escorting them are members of the Knights of Columbus. Both religious traditions and the importance of Columbus to the Italian-American community are discussed in *Old Ties, New Attachments. Photo by Ken Light*

☐ *Old Ties, New Attachments: Italian-American Folklife in the West*, edited by David A. Taylor and John Alexander Williams.

Both region and ethnic heritage are elements of cultural diversity in America, and the American Folklife Center's 1989–90 Italian-Americans in the West Project enlivens the current discussion on the subject by examining one ethnic group and one region that are not ordinarily joined in our thinking. (The Italian-Americans in the West Project is part of the Library of Congress program commemorating the quincentenary of Columbus's voyage.)

American Folklife Center researchers conducted a two-year field study in five western states: Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Washington and California. The researchers wanted to know to what extent do ethnic groups retain their own characteristic ways; to what extent do they become "American"; to what extent do they shape the region in which they live, and to what extent are they shaped by it.

The book's 12 articles, written by the project's folklorists and historians, provide useful insights and answers, as they recount immigration stories and describe traditions still practiced by many second- and third-generation Italian-Americans. Occupational traditions, such as agriculture, wine-making and mining; religious practices; and foodways are covered in the volume, which concludes with an article on how Columbus Day celebrations came to serve Italian-American ethnic pride.

Some of the chapter titles:

☐ "Introduction: Regionalism and Ethnicity," by John Alexander Williams,

☐ "Tradition in a Bottle: The Story of the Conrotto Winery," by David A. Taylor,

☐ "The Columbus Complex," by John Alexander Williams.

This hardcover, 224-page book has 208 black-and-white illustrations. Price: $29.95 plus $2 (book rate) or $4.50 (first class) for postage and handling.

To order, write: American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8100. Make checks payable to the American Folklife Center.

☐ *Documenting Maritime Folklife: An Introductory Guide*, by David A. Taylor.

Documenting Maritime Folklife provides an introduction to the methods for identifying and documenting common maritime traditions. The guide is intended for nonprofessional researchers and community groups who wish to explore their own maritime heritage. But it will also be useful both to professionals in fields such as marine biology, fisheries extension, community planning and education who are trying to understand cultural aspects of maritime activities and to students and lay persons working on projects under the direction of professional folklorists, anthropologists, historians, preservationists, cultural geographers and other specialists in cultural studies.

In addition to examples of common maritime traditions and the methods that can be used to document them, *Documenting Maritime Folklife* includes suggestions for projects to disseminate collected information and appendixes containing examples of fieldnotes, a step-by-step description of the

documentation of a small boat's hull shape and sample forms for collecting and organizing information and obtaining informants' consent.

This softcover, 93-page book has 40 illustrations and includes a bibliography. Price: $7.50, including postage and handling.

Cite stock number 030-000-00236-9 when ordering. Available from New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

☐ *Zora Neale Hurston: Recordings, Manuscripts and Ephemera in the Archive of Folk Culture and Other Divisions of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Laura K. Crawley and Joseph C. Hickerson.

African-American author and collector of folklore Zora Neale Hurston (1891?-1960) is the subject of the latest finding aid published by the American Folklife Center. No. 11 in the LC Folk Archive Finding Aid series, which was initiated in 1983, this pamphlet was compiled by Laura K. Crawley and Joseph C. Hickerson. Ms. Crawley, a doctoral student in the Institute for Women's Studies at Emory University, worked on the finding aid as part of a summer internship at the Folklife Center.

Generally, the LC Folk Archive Finding Aids describe relevant portions of the Folk Archive's unpublished, multiformat, ethnographic collections. Recently published finding aids have described the archive's recorded holdings for Brazil, Kentucky, Maryland, Mexico, South Asia, South Carolina and Virginia, as well as for street cries, radio-related materials and the Robert W. Gordon collections. (A complete list of the more than two-hundred available finding and reference aids is available upon request.)

The Hurston finding aid is unique because it not only covers the archive's holdings related to Hurston, but also those of the Library's Manuscript, Prints and Photographs, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound divisions.

Featured in the listing are a 1935 recording expedition to Georgia and Florida that Hurston made for the Archive with Alan Lomax and Mary Elizabeth Barnicle; 19 songs performed by Hurston with commentary in a 1939 interview conducted by Herbert Halpert for the Works Progress Administration; six songs performed at the 1938 National Folk Festival by members of a choir led by Hurston from Rollins College; various correspondence among the Franz Boas and Margaret Mead papers in the Manuscript Division; folklore collectanea in the WPA Federal Writers' Project collection in the Manuscript Division; ethnographic film footage that Hurston shot, ca. 1927-29; an interview on a 1943 Mary Margaret McBride radio broadcast; a video and various reviews of Ruby Dee's stage production "Zora Is My Name!"; and a group of photographs of Hurston, primarily in the John and Alan Lomax collection in the Prints and Photographs Division.

This 12-page pamphlet is available free from the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8100.

Writer Zora Neale Hurston, whose most famous work is *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. *Photo by Carl Van Vechten, from the Prints and Photographs Division*

Folklorist Nancy Nusz of the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs documents oysterman Cletus Anderson on Florida's Apalachicola Bay. *Photo by David A. Taylor, from* Documenting Maritime Folklife

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